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Formation of self-assembled Gd$_2$O$_3$ nanowire-like structures during epitaxial growth on Si(001)

Philipp Gribisch [ID] * and Andreas Fissel [ID]

The structural and morphological properties of gadolinium oxide (Gd$_2$O$_3$) grown at high temperatures with molecular beam epitaxy on Si(001) were investigated for different stages of growth. The Gd$_2$O$_3$ layers were grown at 850 °C with different oxygen partial pressures and substrate miscuts. RHEED and XRD investigations indicate an initial formation of silicide and a subsequent transformation into cubic Gd$_2$O$_3$ with (110) orientation. The surface exhibits nanowire-like structures oriented orthogonally along with the [110] directions of the substrate, as indicated by AFM. Since on 4° off-cut Si(001) substrates the nanowire-like structures are mainly oriented in only one [110] direction, the orientation of the formed Gd$_2$O$_3$ structures seems to be related to the dimer orientation of the (2 × 1) reconstructed Si(001) surface. The density and length of the nanowire-like structures can be tuned by a change in oxygen partial pressure. The results were discussed in terms of different physical effects, where a combination of desorption of silicon and the formation of a silicide layer in the initial stage of growth could be the reason for the growth behaviour, which is also supported through TEM investigations.

Introduction

Rare earth oxides (REOs) gained lots of attention during the past years due to their broad field of applications,[1] such as catalysts in the automotive industry,[2] as additives in the glass industry,[3] in ceramics[4] and additives in batteries.[5] They can be also used in high-energy solid-state laser systems and scintillators.[6,7] In microelectronic applications, they can be used as alternative gate dielectrics to improve the performance of Si-based[8] and GaN-based[9] metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) transistors.

The physical properties of the REOs are the crucial factor for their applicability, as dielectric properties, bandgap and alignment, thermodynamic and chemical stability in contact with the substrate and surface morphology. All these properties can be influenced by the manufacturing conditions, wherefore the investigations of the influence of fabrication parameters on the structural and morphological properties of rare earth oxides are important.

Most of the REOs exhibit a chemical and thermodynamic stability in contact with silicon and have a low lattice mismatch, which enable the possibility of epitaxial growth.[10,11]

The epitaxial growth of several REOs on silicon was carried out during the last decades.[12–16] During the growth of different REOs, as Pr$_2$O$_3$, Nd$_2$O$_3$, Gd$_2$O$_3$, on Si(001) at standard growth temperatures ($T_g \approx 600$ °C), the crystal structures of the layer usually becomes cubic with (110) orientation and smooth surface morphology.[17–19] For the growth at lower temperatures on Si(001) also different crystal structures with other

orientations can be stabilized.[20] On Si(111) also smooth layers with the cubic structure and (111) orientation can be realized.[21,22] Detailed investigations on the growth of REOs at higher temperatures ($T_g \gg 600$ °C) are still missing.

In our previous studies, first experiments of high-temperature growth were presented, where interesting growth features, such as the formation of nanowire-like structures growing orthogonal along the [110] direction of the substrate, were observed.[20]

Nanostructured rare earth oxides are the most common rare earth nanomaterials, which are also the most widely studied.[23]

Rare earth oxides with one-dimensional structures represent a particularly interesting class of materials for various applications, involving, for example, optical displays, optical communication, UV shielding, medical diagnostics, and efficient catalysis[24–31] because of their unique electronic, optical, magnetic, and catalytic properties.[32–35]

Various synthetic strategies were developed and successfully used to prepare many rare earth oxide nanostructures with diverse well-defined morphologies, such as zero-dimensional (0D), one-dimensional (1D), two dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) nanostructures.[36–40]

However, synthesizing shape-controlled rare earth oxide nanostructures on Si has not been reported so far.

In this work, we report on a detailed investigation of the nanostructure formation during the growth with molecular beam epitaxy. The influence of growth conditions, such as oxygen partial pressure and growth time, as well as the influence of off-cut Si(001) substrates on the nanowire-like structure formation, were investigated. The layer structure and

Institute of Electronic Materials and Devices, Leibniz University Hannover, Schneiderberg 32, 30167 Hannover, Germany. E-mail: gribisch@mbe.uni-hannover.de

morphology are investigated with several growth characterization techniques. Based on that, the formation process is discussed in the framework of different physical effects.

Experimental

The Gd_2O_3 layers were grown on 100 mm silicon (001) substrates doped with boron and a resistivity between 0.02 and 0.75 Ω cm using a multi-chamber solid source molecular beam epitaxy (MBE) system (DCA Instruments) with an average growth rate of 0.2 nm min^{-1} and growth temperature of 850 °C. Before transferring in the MBE system, the substrates were chemically cleaned with HF and ozone treatment to remove the native oxide and organic impurities on the surface. Prior to the growth of Gd_2O_3, the Si(001) surface was cleaned by a thermal preparation at 750 °C while a slight silicon flux was introduced as long as the surface exhibits a well-defined (2 × 1) reconstructed surface, as indicated by RHEED. The source material consists of granular Gd_2O_3, which was evaporated using electron beam heating. Furthermore, additional oxygen was introduced in the growth chamber using a piezo leakage valve to adjust the oxygen partial pressure during the growth. The growth process was *in situ* monitored with reflection high-energy electron diffraction (RHEED). The layer thickness was approximated with X-ray reflectivity (XRR). The crystal structure and the layer orientation were analyzed with high-resolution X-ray diffraction (HRXRD) measurements and performed with a Bruker AXS D8 Discover diffractometer in Bragg–Brentano geometry with an asymmetrical Ge(220) four-bounce monochromator to select the $CuK_{\alpha1}$ radiation. Here different XRD scan techniques were performed including symmetric $2\theta/\omega$-scans and φ-scans of asymmetrical reflections and in grazing incidence XRD (GIXRD) configuration. For a further structural investigation transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was performed. The surface morphology was investigated with atomic force microscopy (AFM) in contact mode. For a further evaluation of the surface of the samples, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used.

Results

In the following, the results of the epitaxial growth of Gd_2O_3 will be evaluated for different stages.

Initial stage of growth

First, the Gd_2O_3 layer formation in the initial stage of growth was investigated, while growing Gd_2O_3 on Si(001) for different time referring to different nominal thicknesses.

Gd_2O_3 growth was performed at $p_{O_2} = 5\cdot10^{-7}$ mbar with nominal thicknesses of 1, 2 and 3 nm. RHEED images were taken after growth in different directions of the substrate and are shown in Fig. 1. The (2 × 1) superstructure spots related to the Si(001) surface have disappeared completely. In comparison to the RHEED pattern of the initially (2 × 1) reconstructed surface, the RHEED image of the 1 nm thick Gd_2O_3 layer in [110] direction exhibits a superposition of streaky and spotty patterns

(Fig. 1a). A streaky RHEED pattern is an indication of a slightly stepped smooth surface of the layer. The reciprocal lattice rods broaden to a certain thickness, wherefore the Ewald sphere is intersected in streaks.[41]

The RHEED pattern of the 1 nm thick Gd_2O_3 layer in [100] direction of the substrate (Fig. 1b) shows apart from the main reflections streaks, which split up in a certain angle. This phenomenon can be attributed to surface line defects, like atomic steps.[42,43] These reflections are termed as fan-out streaks and proceed along with the [110] directions. Due to the scattering of the electrons at the surface line defects, the reciprocal lattice rods degenerate into two-dimensional areas. The intersection with the Ewald sphere causes such a RHEED pattern.[42] If the electron beam is oriented along with the atomic steps (line defect), this leads to usual streaks. If the electron beam is oriented at an angle of 45° to the step, the fan-out streaks appear.[43] Since such phenomenon is not reported for the growth at lower growth temperatures, it can be suggested that the formation of surface line defects is due to processes occurring only at high growth temperatures.

The RHEED patterns of the 3 nm thick Gd_2O_3 layer show a different behaviour (Fig. 1c and d). The reflections of the RHEED pattern in [110] direction (Fig. 1c) are more spotty-like in comparison to the pattern of the 1 nm thick Gd_2O_3 layer. The transformation to spotty reflections and the increasing number of reflections apart from the Laue circles indicate an increase in surface roughness. The RHEED pattern in [100] direction of the substrate does not show the fan-out streaks and consists of weak mixed streaky and spotty reflections (Fig. 1d). Overall the pattern is quite similar to the RHEED pattern reported for the growth of cubic Gd_2O_3 with a (110) orientation at lower temperatures,[19] wherefore such a cubic structure of the Gd_2O_3 layer can be assumed, however, with higher surface roughness.

From the RHEED investigations in the initial stage of the growth, it can be concluded that Gd_2O_3 layer formation on Si(001) at 850 °C shows a change in growth mode at the
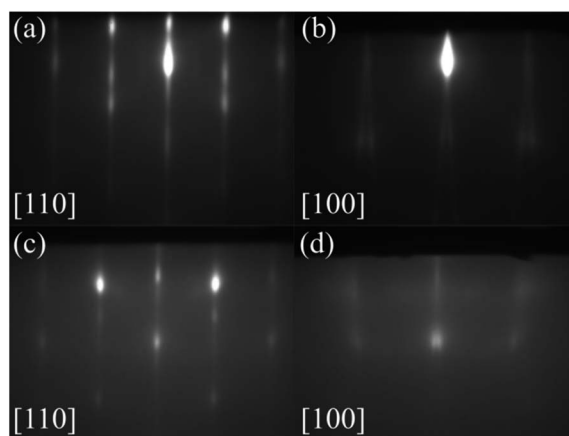

Fig. 1 RHEED images taken after the growth of the Gd_2O_3 layers at p_{O_2} = $5\cdot10^{-7}$ mbar with 1 nm nominal thickness (a) in [110] direction and (b) in [100] direction of the substrate and with 3 nm nominal thickness (c) in [110] direction and (d) in [100] direction.
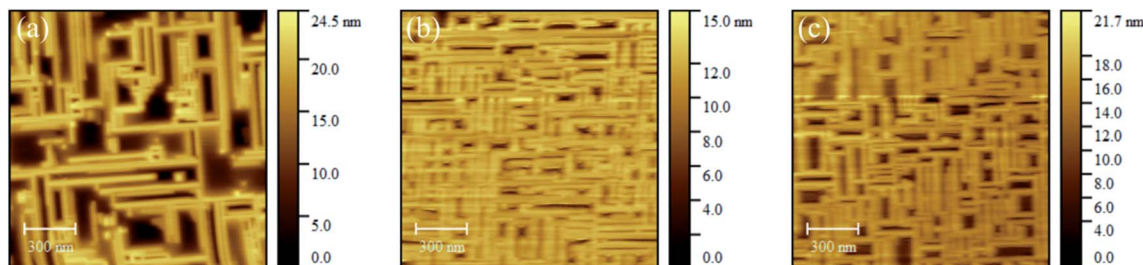
Fig. 2 AFM images of the Gd_2O_3 layers grown at $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar with nominal thicknesses (a) 1 nm (b) 2 nm (c) 3 nm.

beginning of layer growth. It can be suggested that the surface roughens in the initial stage of the growth of the Gd_2O_3 and that subsequent the Gd_2O_3 grows in (110) direction. Details will be discussed in the next chapter.

Furthermore, the layers were investigated with XRD measurements in the symmetric $2\theta/\omega$ configuration. In the XRD measurement of the Gd_2O_3 layer with a nominal thickness of 1 nm (Fig. 3), only one peak with very low intensity is visible besides the quasi-forbidden Si002 reflection. However, the peak related to the grown layer does not fit any known reflection of Gd_2O_3. The peak position was approximated with a Gaussian function with the maximum at $2\theta \approx 26.2°$, which is close to the 10-10/004 reflection of hexagonal/orthorhombic $GdSi_2$, based on crystallographic data[44,45] and calculated with the program Vesta.[46]

This observation indicates a silicide formation in the initial stage of growth. However, the intensity of the peak is only slightly above the noise level in accordance with the low thickness.

The XRD measurements of the Gd_2O_3 layers with a nominal thickness of 2 nm and 3 nm show only one additional weak reflection around $2\theta \approx 47.5°$, which can be attributed to the 440 reflection of cubic Gd_2O_3. The reflection around $2\theta \approx 26°$ is not visible anymore. This behaviour indicates the growth of the Gd_2O_3 in the cubic crystal structure and (110) orientation and

the absence of a silicide in the layers of 2 nm and 3 nm nominal thickness.

Furthermore, the layers were investigated with AFM to evaluate the surface morphology (Fig. 2). The surface of the Gd_2O_3 layer with 1 nm nominal thickness shows nanowire-like structures, which are oriented orthogonal to each other in the equivalent [110] directions (Fig. 2a), as established in relation to the Si(001) substrate flats. The height scale shows a height difference up to 25 nm, which is astonishing because only nominal 1 nm was deposited, wherefore a significant transfer of material at the surface around the nanowire-like structures should has occurred. The AFM images of the Gd_2O_3 layers with nominal thicknesses of 2 nm and 3 nm (Fig. 2b and c) show a similar surface but with a higher density of the nanowire-like structures. The RMS roughness values were calculated with the software Gwyddion using 5 AFM images for each sample and are summarized in Table 1. The RMS values range from around 5 nm for the sample with 1 nm thickness to around 2 nm for the other samples which further supports the observation of a rough surface.

Based on the XRD investigation, it can be suggested that a silicide is forming at the beginning of the growth. For a silicide formation, the silicon from the substrate has to react with the Gd atoms at the surface and in view of the height of the structures, trench formation around the structures can be expected. The formation of these structures will be discussed later in the manuscript.

Later stage of growth

For further evaluation of the growth at high temperatures, Gd_2O_3 layers with higher nominal thickness were grown with different oxygen partial pressure. Furthermore, the influence of a 4° miscut substrate on the layer morphology was also investigated.

The RHEED image of the Gd_2O_3 layer grown at $p_{O_2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar shows a sharp and spotty pattern (Fig. 4a), which indicates crystalline growth and a rough (three dimensional, 3D)

Fig. 3 Symmetric $2\theta/\omega$ measurements of the Gd_2O_3 layers grown at $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar with nominal thickness from 1–3 nm. The forbidden Si002 reflection is caused by "Umweganregung".[47]

Table 1 RMS roughness of the samples with nominal thicknesses of 1, 2 and 3 nm. The RMS roughness values were calculated from several AFM images for each sample with the software Gwyddion

Sample	1 nm (Fig. 2a)	2 nm (Fig. 2b)	3 nm (Fig. 2c)
RMS roughness	5.06 nm	1.62 nm	2.46 nm
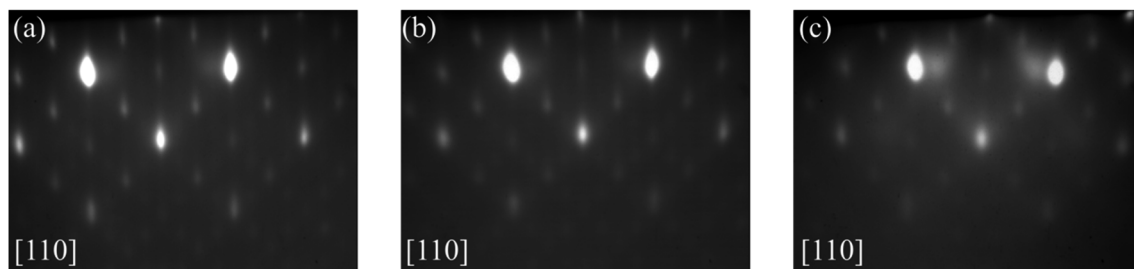
Fig. 4 RHEED images in [110] direction of the substrate of the Gd_2O_3 layers after the growth at (a) $p_{O_2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar and (b) $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar and (c) $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar and 4° miscut Si substrates with a nominal thickness of around 10 nm.

surface morphology. The RHEED pattern of the sample grown at a higher oxygen partial pressure ($p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar) (Fig. 4b) is almost identical. Next to the main reflection to the middle of the RHEED pattern an additional spot with very weak intensity is visible. This would be an indication for the growth of the cubic structure with (110) orientation with two orthogonal

domains, as already reported for Gd_2O_3 layers grown at a lower temperature.[19] Further verification of this fact is the identical RHEED pattern in the 90° rotated [1–10] direction of the substrate (not shown).

Furthermore, the influence of a 4° miscut substrate on the growth of the Gd_2O_3 layer was also investigated. The RHEED pattern clearly shows the 4° miscut, where the whole pattern is
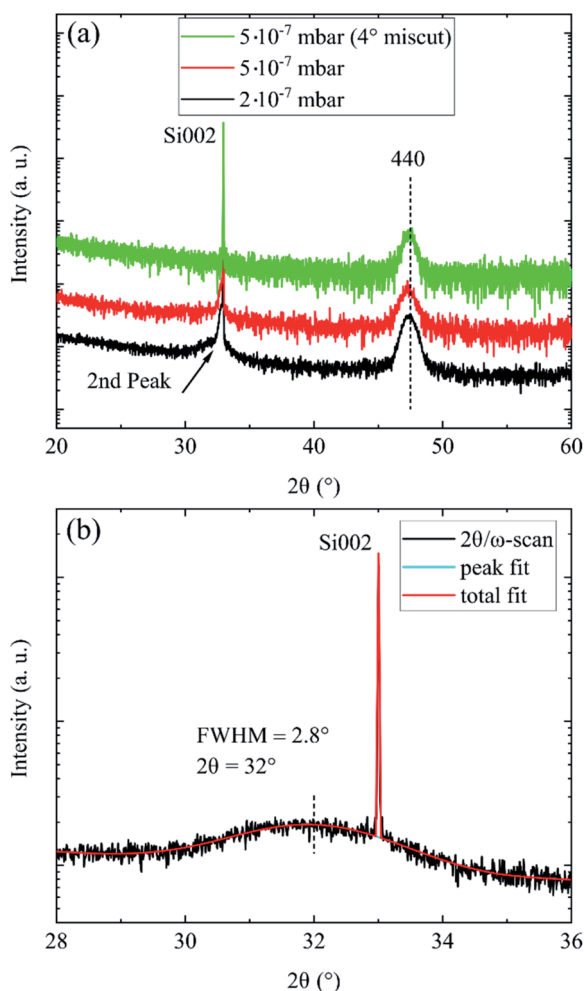
Fig. 5 (a) Symmetric $2\theta/\omega$ measurements of the Gd_2O_3 layers grown at $p_{O_2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar, $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar and $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar and 4° miscut Si substrates with a nominal thickness of around 10 nm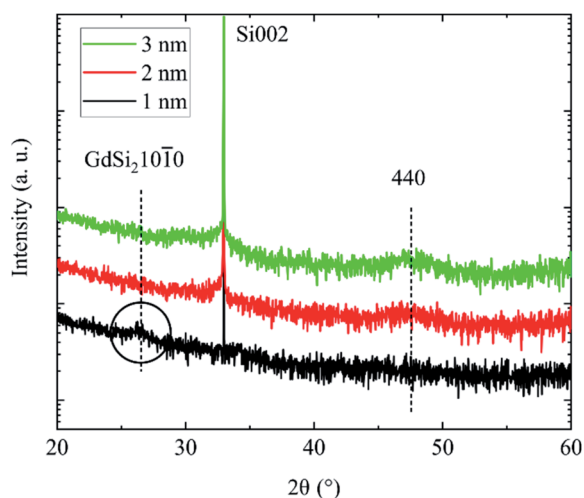. (b) Symmetric $2\theta/\omega$ measurements of the Gd_2O_3 layers grown at $p_{O_2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar with a higher signal to noise ratio.
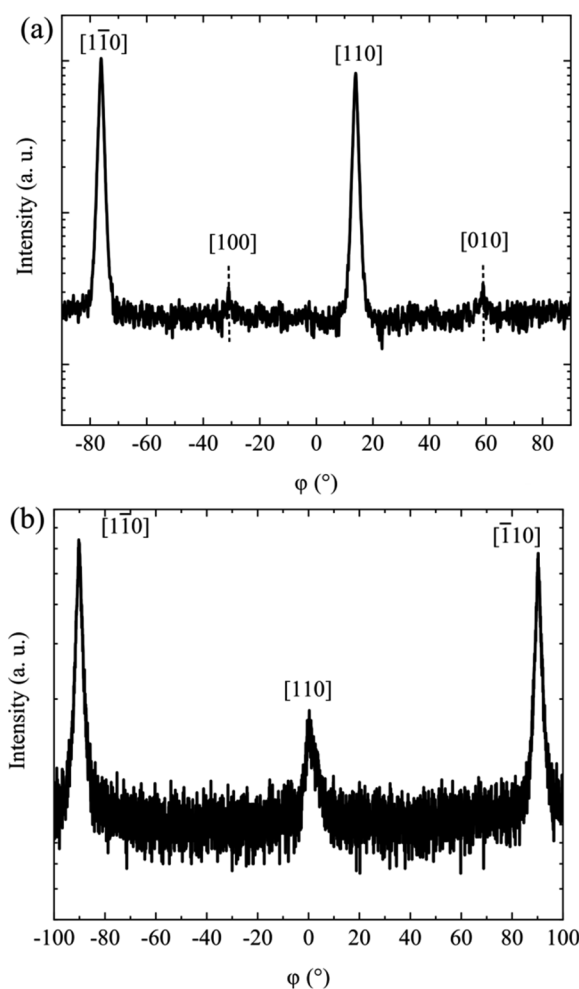
Fig. 6 (a) φ-Scan in GIXRD geometry of the (400) reflection of the Gd_2O_3 layer grown at $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar and (b) φ-scan of the asymmetric 222 reflection of the Gd_2O_3 layer grown at $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar on a 4° miscut substrate.

tilted against the surface (Fig. 4c). In comparison to the Gd_2O_3 layers grown on well-oriented substrates, the intensity next to the main reflection is also seen. This is also an indication for the growth in the cubic structure with (110) orientation with two orthogonal domains.

Moreover, the crystal structure of the Gd_2O_3 layers was analyzed with symmetric $2\theta/\omega$ measurements, which are presented in Fig. 5a. The XRD measurements of all Gd_2O_3 layers show besides the substrate reflection only one clear reflection at $2\theta \approx 47.5°$, which can be indexed with the 440 reflection of the cubic structure of Gd_2O_3. For the layer grown at lower oxygen partial pressure, another reflection arises superimposed with the Si002 reflection. For the determination of a more exact peak position, another XRD measurement with a higher signal to noise ratio was performed around this reflection (Fig. 5b).

The maximum of this reflection reveals to $2\theta \approx 32°$ with a full width at half maximum (FWHM) of $2.8°$, which was approximated with a Gaussian function. This reflection cannot be attributed to the phenomenon "Umweganregung".[47] Two possible explanations for the appearance of this peak could be applied: (1) the growth of Gd_2O_3 in (100) orientation and a tetragonal distortion of the crystal lattice or (2) the formation of a tetragonal phase. The peak position of the (400) reflection reveals to $2\theta \approx 33°$, which is around $1°$ shifted compared to the measured reflection. A tetragonal phase was only reported for another stoichiometry for gadolinium oxide GdO_2, which is usually not stable.[48] A comparison with crystallographic data from literature[49] for tetragonal GdO_2 and the use of the program Vesta shows that the reflection could be attributed to the (110)

orientation of the structure. This would mean that parts of tetragonal GdO_2 with a (110) orientation co-exist with the Gd_2O_3 layer. The same orientation of both structures could be a further verification of the hypothesis. The origin of this peak will be further discussed later in the chapter.

For a further investigation of the crystal structure, the Gd_2O_3 layers were investigated using grazing incidence XRD (GIXRD) with ϕ-scans. The Gd_2O_3 layer grown at $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar was aligned on the 400 reflection of the (110) oriented layer in [110] in-plane direction of the substrate. After that, the ϕ angle was varied while the intensity was detected. The measurement (Fig. 6a) shows sharp reflections at a distance of $90°$, which indicates a fourfold symmetry of the layer. However, the (110) orientation should only exhibit a twofold symmetry. Therefore, it can be suggested that the layer consists of two (110) domains orthogonal oriented in-plane, as also suggested from RHEED investigations. The two small peaks in between at a distance of $45°$ could arise from the in-plane net planes of the suggested tetragonal phase or tetragonal distorted cubic structure with (100) orientation.

The ϕ-scan of the Gd_2O_3 layer grown on the $4°$ miscut substrate (Fig. 6b) was performed at the asymmetric 222 reflection of the layer. It shows reflections at a distance of $90°$, which also indicates the growth in two orthogonal domains. However, the peaks appearing at a distance of $180°$ have high intensity, wherefore the reflection at a distance of $90°$ apart from these exhibits a much lower intensity. This behaviour can be interpreted that the amount of one domain in the layer is

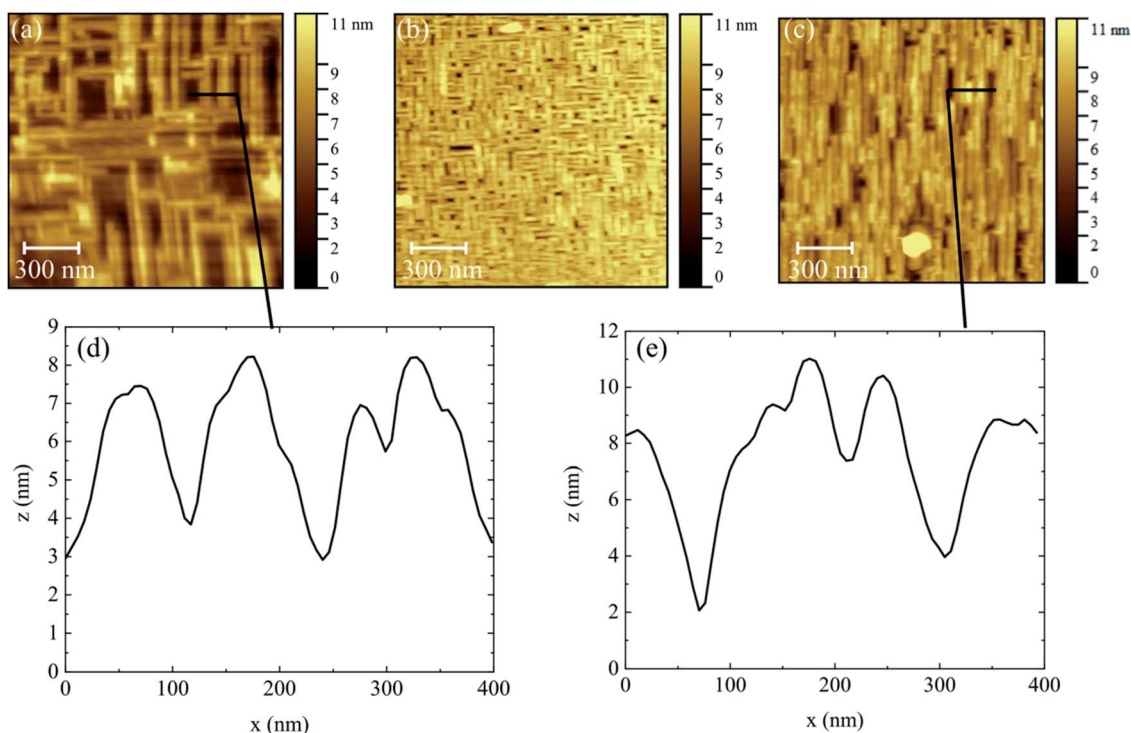**Fig. 7** AFM images of the Gd_2O_3 layers grown at (a) $p_{O_2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar (b) $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar and (c) $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar on a $4°$ miscut substrate. (d) Line profile of the layers from (a) and (e) line profile of the layer from (c).

smaller than the other. The orientation of the domains with respect to the silicon substrate can be found elsewhere.[20]

The surface morphology of the Gd_2O_3 layers was also investigated with AFM and is depicted in Fig. 7. On the surface of the Gd_2O_3 layer grown at $p_{O_2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar nanowire-like structures can be seen similar to the structures observed for thinner layers. The nanowire-like structures are also arranged orthogonal to each other along with the equivalent [110] directions of the substrate, in accordance with the GIXRD measurements. The AFM image of the Gd_2O_3 layer grown at $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar shows almost the same nanowire-like structure but with a smaller length and higher density. This might be due to the lower mobility of the adatoms in the presence of a larger amount of oxygen atoms on the surface. The average height of the structures is around 4–5 nm, which is depicted in a line scan of the surface (Fig. 7d), where the side walls might be inclined. The AFM image of the Gd_2O_3 layer grown on the 4° miscut substrate (Fig. 7c) also shows nanowire-like structures, but with mainly single orientation (orthogonal to the wafer flat in one [110] direction) in accordance to the XRD measurements. The height of the nanowire-like structures and inclined sidewalls compares to that found for the structures grown on well-oriented samples (Fig. 7e).

For a further evaluation of the observed structures, SEM images of the surface of the Gd_2O_3 grown at $p_{O_2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar and $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar (Fig. 8) were obtained. The surface of the Gd_2O_3 exhibits almost identical structures compare to the AFM

Fig. 8 SEM images of the Gd_2O_3 grown at high temperatures and higher nominal thickness. (a) Gd_2O_3 grown at $p_{O_2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar and (b) $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar.

images, wherefore a noise or AFM tip effect on the AFM images can be ruled out.

Furthermore, the Gd_2O_3 layers were investigated by TEM in a cross-section view, which is depicted in Fig. 9. In the TEM image of the layer grown at $p_{O_2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar no sharp interface between the layer and the substrate can be seen (Fig. 9a). Furthermore, the TEM images show irregular faceting of the silicon surface with a certain orientation, as already suggested from RHEED and AFM investigations. The orientation of the formed facets can be determined through the measurement of the angle in relation to the original surface of the silicon and measures to around $\varphi_1 = 50°$–$60°$. In this range, the angle between the (001) and (110) net planes of the cubic structure is located, which reveals to $\varphi = 54.74°$. These observations lead to the assumption, that the facets in the Si surface exhibit a (111) orientation. In general, it is known that for Si the surface energy of the (111) orientation is the lowest in comparison to the (110) and (001) orientation.[50,51] Therefore, the formation of such facets is likely.

On this facetted surface, almost uniform coverage of the surface with a layer with darker contrast as the substrate and a regular arrangement of atomic rows can be seen, which indicates a well-crystallized structure of the Gd_2O_3 layer. From the top edges of the trenches in the silicon surface and the deepest points of the trenches, domain boundaries originate, which are marked with white lines (Fig. 9a). The surface of the Gd_2O_3 layer shows also faceting. The XRD investigations have shown that the Gd_2O_3 layer consists almost only of the cubic structure with (110) orientation parallel with the Si(001) surface normal. The angle φ_2 between the facets and the (110) orientation of the layer be estimated to be in the range of 30°–40° (Fig. 9a). In this range, the angle between the (110) and (111) orientation to $\varphi = 35.26°$ can be found, which is also an indication for the formation of {111} facets. This behaviour follows the Wulff theorem, where the direction with lower surface energy (111) has a lower growth speed than the (110) direction.[52] Therefore, the (110) facets with higher surface energy vanish.

It is interesting to note, that on the {111}-facetted sidewalls of the Si trenches in the Si surface nearly perfect growth of Gd_2O_3 in (111) orientation occurs. That agrees with results for the growth of Gd_2O_3 on Si(111).[19] In such a case, the (100) net planes of the Gd_2O_3 layer are oriented parallel to the (001) substrate orientation and XRD investigation of the out-of-plane net planes should show a (400) reflection. There might be a correlation with the suggested (100) orientation, which was assumed from the previous XRD investigation. The growth of the Gd_2O_3 on the facetted Si surface is depicted in Fig. 10 with a schematic drawing, where the orientation of the Gd_2O_3 is shown for the different regions.

At some parts of the interface between the layer and the substrate a thin interfacial layer with irregular contrast can be seen, which indicates an amorphous structure. For the growth of Gd_2O_3 on Si(001) the formation of a thin amorphous interfacial layer is already known.[53] The Gd_2O_3 layer grown at $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar show similar TEM images (Fig. 9b), however, the quasi-amorphous layer has nearly vanished.
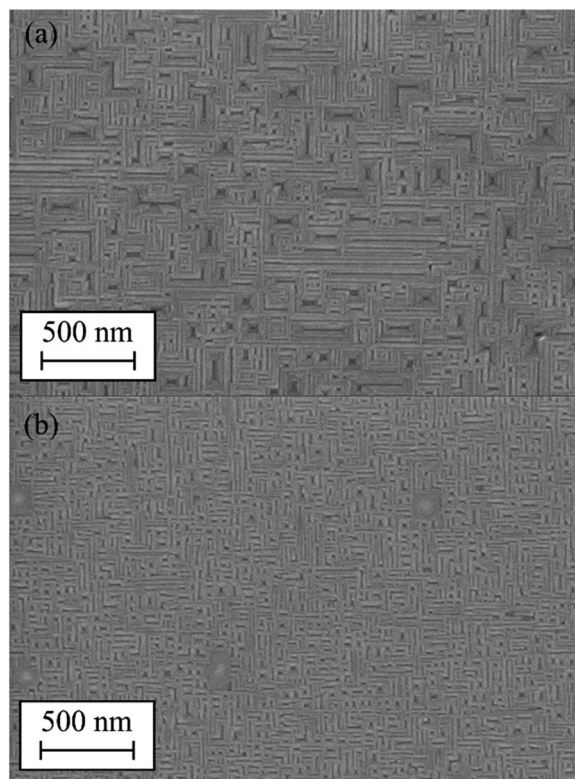
Moreover, on the one hand, the faceting of the silicon surface is an indication for a strong rearrangement within the surface. On the other hand, the silicon could react with the gadolinium to a silicide. The formation of volatile SiO could also be possible as an accompanying process. This will be discussed in the next section.

Discussion

The formation of nanowires, nanowire-like structures and islands are well-known for metal silicides grown on silicon surfaces.[54–59] But the formation of nanowire-like structures during the growth of REOs on Si(001) consisting of oxides was not reported so far.

In the following, the formation of the nanowire-like structures of Gd_2O_3 during epitaxial growth at high temperatures will be discussed in terms of thermodynamic and kinetic processes.

The nanowire-like structures are oriented in two different directions along with the [110] directions of the substrate. The dimer rows of the (2×1) reconstruction on the Si(001) surface are also oriented along the [110] direction and therefore oriented orthogonal to the neighboring terraces, which are separated by monoatomic steps. The [110] direction is also the direction with a smaller misfit between Si and Gd_2O_3, which could lead to the elongation of the nanowire-like structures in [110] direction, instead of growing in the [100] direction with a higher misfit. Furthermore, the diffusion barrier parallel to the dimer rows is smaller compare to orthogonal.[60] Therefore,

gadolinium monoxide (GdO), which is the predominant species during the electron beam evaporation,[61] will predominantly diffuse parallel to the dimer rows and attach to the surface. The originating islands will further elongate to the nanowire-like structures. An increase in oxygen partial pressure leads to a decrease in surface diffusion length due to a higher density of adatoms on the surface. Hence, a higher amount of nanowire-like structures with smaller lengths will form. The Gd_2O_3 layer grown on a 4° miscut sample shows only one preferential orientation of the nanowire-like structures in the AFM investigations. At temperatures in the range of 875 °C, it is known that on miscut substrates double atomic steps can be formed.[62–64] If double atomic steps are present on the silicon surface, the dimer rows on all terraces have the same orientation and the approaching adatoms will preferentially diffuse along with the dimer orientation. The growth temperature in this work is 850 °C and therefore, the formation of a significant amount of double steps can be expected. This assumption also matches with the observation from symmetric investigations with XRD and AFM, which indicates the dominance of only one domain.

For the growth of CaF_2 on Si(001) similar structures were found.[65] Pasquali *et al.* reported on the formation of nanowires during the growth of CaF_2 at higher temperatures on Si(001) oriented along with the [110] direction for submonolayer coverage of the surface.[65,66] Loretto *et al.* also reported on quasi-one-dimensional CaF_2 islands on Si(001), which are even more similar to the structure in this work.[67] The one-dimensional CaF_2 islands were also oriented along with the [110] direction of the Si(001) surface and exhibit a width of a few nanometers and a length of some micrometers. Moreover, they show a faceting of the surface with {111} facets, which is equivalent to the Gd_2O_3 structures in this work.

The faceting of nanowires was also reported for CeO_2 grown on α-Al_2O_3 substrates, where also predominantly {111} facets on elongated islands or nanowires are formed.[68] This is not surprising since the (111) surface of the REOs is energetically the most favourable.[69,70]
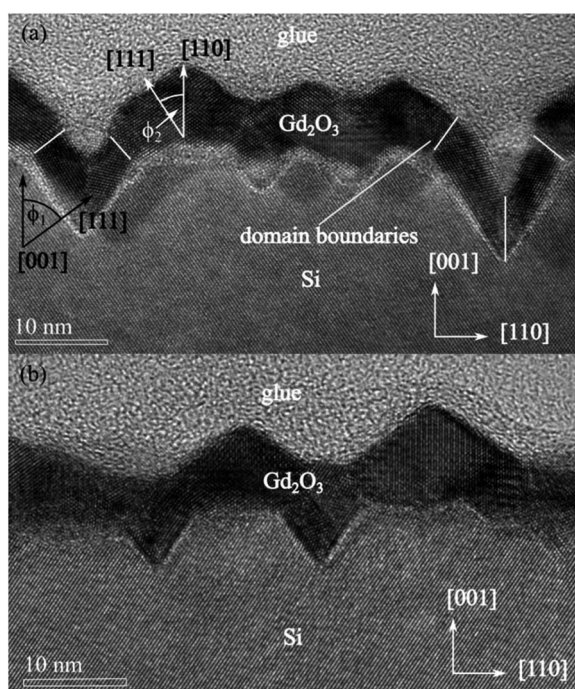
Fig. 9 TEM images of the Gd_2O_3 layers grown at (a) $p_{O_2} = 2 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar and (b) $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar. Some domain boundaries are marked with white lines. The angles φ_1 and φ_2 describe the angles between the orientation of the facetted silicon and Gd_2O_3 surface, as described in the main text.

Fig. 10 Schematic drawing of the different growth regions on the facetted silicon surface. (a) Regions of Gd_2O_3 growth on the Si(001) surface (b) regions of Gd_2O_3 growth on {111} facetted Si surface.

Faceting of the surface can occur when mass transport is sufficient to allow a change in orientation and could be achieved at high surface diffusion.[71] At growth temperatures in the range of 850 °C a high surface diffusion length of the adatoms can be expected, which could be the reason for the faceting. Furthermore, the faceting of the silicon surface indicates a rearrangement of the surface before or during the growth of the oxide. For this process different mechanisms could be taken into account: (1) the formation of a silicide through the reaction with silicon, (2) a self-organized rearrangement of the silicon surface for energy minimization and (3) a reaction of silicon with oxygen and the formation of SiO and subsequent desorption.

The formation of a silicide ($GdSi_x$) or an oxide (Gd_2O_3) on silicon surface during the impinging of GdO molecular fragments depends on the chemical potential of oxygen on the Si surface. For the system praseodym and oxygen on Si(001) different compounds ranging from silicides to oxides were found in dependence of the oxygen chemical potential.[72] It has been shown, that a silicide formation at the lower oxygen chemical potential is favoured. For the growth of Gd_2O_3 on Si(001) at 600 °C and $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar no silicide formation was observed.[53] However, since the oxygen chemical potential decreases significantly with an increase in temperature and constant oxygen partial pressure,[73] it could be possible that due to an increase in temperature the silicide formation is favoured over oxide formation. The same effect could appear for a decrease in oxygen partial pressure at constant T, as reported for the initial stage of growth of Nd_2O_3 on Si(001) at low oxygen partial pressure.[18]

The silicide is then transformed to Gd_2O_3 during further growth at a nominal thickness of >1 nm. No silicide formation was found for a nominal thickness of 2 nm in the XRD investigation. This is supported by the results of TEM studies, where a layer system consisting of two stacked crystalline layers, a silicide layer coexisting with an oxide 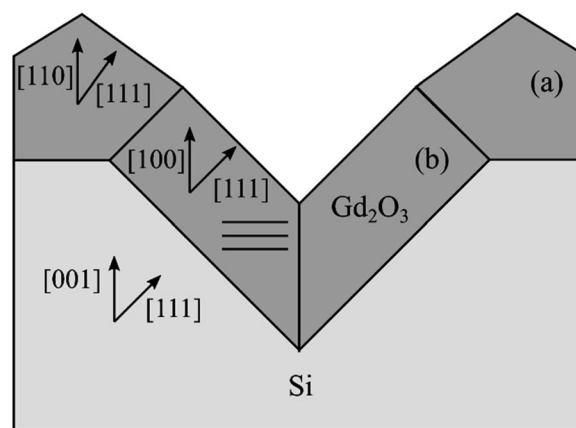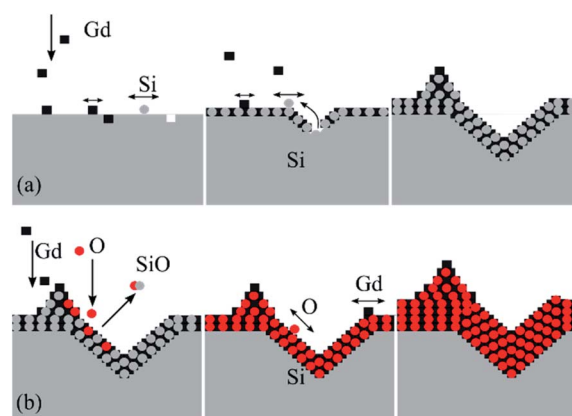layer, was not observed. The RHEED pattern in the initial stage of the growth shows a change with increasing thickness, which can be interpreted in terms of change in the crystalline surface structure. However, the typical (3 × 1) reconstruction for a silicide-like surface structure has not been observed, indicating that this surface structure is not stable at high temperatures.[74] At a thickness of around 2 nm, the RHEED pattern is rather similar to the pattern observed for Gd_2O_3 layers with higher nominal thickness and could therefore be attributed to the cubic Gd_2O_3 with (110) orientation.

Furthermore, for rare-earth silicides there is a high tendency for nanowire-like structure formation on Si surfaces.[57,58,75,76] Eames *et al.* show in calculations, that a growth of the silicide nanowires along the dimer rows is energetically favourable.[77] The rare-earth silicide nanowires grown on Si(001) are usually arranged along with the [110] directions of the Si(001) surface[57,58,75,76] and have a similar shape, as the nanowire-like structures observed in this study. This supports the assumption of a silicide formation in the initial stage of growth and suggests that Gd_2O_3 nanowire formation is initiated through this. Furthermore, during the growth on vicinal surfaces, the rare-earth silicide nanowires align only along with one [110] direction,[59,78,79] which is also similar to the observation in this

work. For the explanation of this behaviour, the formation of double steps is also discussed.

Investigations on the growth of silicides on Si(001) due to deposition of other metals, like manganese, titanium or nickel, show a similar behaviour compared to the structures in this work.[80] For example, during the growth of manganese, elongated silicide structures are forming on the silicon surface, which are oriented orthogonal along with the [110] directions. During the growth of titanium silicide, so-called erosion structures are forming on the silicon surface, which is explained due to a high silicon migration from the substrate. This is accompanied by a strong vacancy formation on the surface, which results in the formation of pyramid-like structures on the surface.[80] Furthermore, for the growth on Si(001), nickel silicide islands are growing into the silicon substrate, whereby {111} facets are forming predominantly.[81] This behaviour is attributed to higher nickel diffusion into the substrate. Because of the usage of these high growth temperatures in this work high surface mobility of the Si and Gd atoms can be assumed and can be taken as a reason for the formation of such structures.

Summarizing, the layer formation process could be described as follows. First, a silicide layer is formed during the impingement of the Gd atoms and GdO molecular fragments on the surface, which forms nanowire-like structures. These structures grow until a critical thickness, where the transformation to oxide occurs and further growth in the oxide structure. This is accompanied by a strong faceting of the Si(001) surface. In the literature, there are reports about the transformation of a silicide in contact with oxygen into an oxide.[82,83] The layer formation process is depicted schematically in Fig. 11.

During the transformation of the silicide into an oxide, the silicon from the silicide has to react to a gaseous product. One possibility could be the reaction to gaseous SiO. Moreover, the reaction of oxygen and silicon could already have been triggered

Fig. 11 Schematic drawing of (a) the silicide formation with erosion structures (adapted from ref. 80) and (b) the transformation into oxide and further growth. The black squares represent the Gd atoms, the grey circles represent the Si atoms and the red circles represent the O atoms.

before the silicide formation. During the contact of silicon with oxygen, it depends on the temperature and the oxygen partial pressure whether a layer of SiO_2 or gaseous SiO [eqn (1)] is formed. The chosen conditions of 850 °C and $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar are in the range where the reaction to SiO can be expected.[84] This reaction leads to etching of silicon.

$$2Si(s) + O_2(g) \rightarrow 2SiO(g) \qquad (1)$$
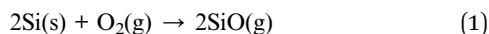
During such an etching process always the Si surfaces with the lowest surface energy will form, which is the (111) surface.[50,51] In the TEM images {111} faceting of the Si surface was indeed observed (Fig. 9), which is consistent with earlier studies.[85]

Furthermore, in some cases, small islands can be seen between the nanowire-like structures (Fig. 12). These islands exhibit a height up to 20 nm and are surrounded by trenches. Mogilatenko *et al.* reported about similar structures during the formation of manganese silicide and nickel silicide.[81] The growth has been described by a model,[86] which could also be applied for gadolinium silicide.

During the impinging of the molecular fragments of Gd_2O_3 on the silicon surface, they have high surface mobility. If they reach a step edge or defects, the reaction to form a silicide can start.[86] The formation of silicide islands demands the
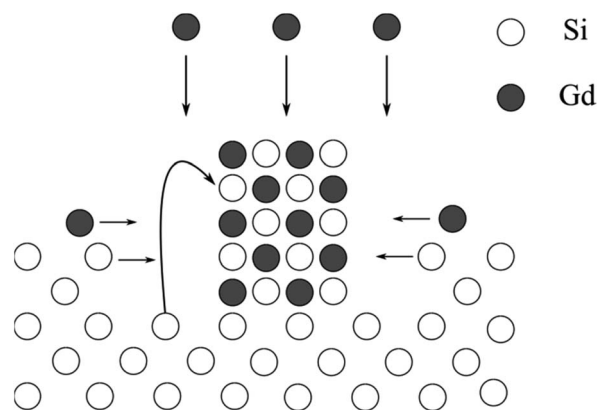
Fig. 13 Schematic drawing of the model for the formation of the silicide islands during the growth of Gd_2O_3 on Si(001) at 850 °C. The empty circles represent the silicon atoms and the filled circles represent the gadolinium atoms. Adapted from ref. 86.

consumption of silicon from the substrate, which will be taken from the surrounded areas, wherefore the trenches can form. This is also the case for the nanowire-like structures.

Fig. 13 illustrates the formation process of the silicide islands. The very large height of the islands and the low depth of the trenches indicate, that also silicon from a further distance takes part in the island formation. Therefore, high surface mobility of Si is needed, which is the case at high temperatures. TEM investigations also indicate the consumption of silicon originating from more distant parts of the island surroundings. Similar structures were found during the annealing of silicon on insulator (SOI) structures consisting of silicon and Gd_2O_3.[87] Moreover, Miccoli *et al.* reported on the formation of silicide islands during the epitaxial growth of terbium silicide nanowires.[59]

Conclusions

In this work, we studied the structural and morphological properties of Gd_2O_3 grown with molecular beam epitaxy on Si(001) at high temperatures (850 °C). Especially, we investigated the influence of oxygen partial pressure and a substrate miscut on the growth mechanism as well as the layer formation during different stages of growth.

During the initial stage of growth of Gd_2O_3 on Si(001), the surface starts to roughen. This is very likely initiated by silicide formation. Subsequently, the silicide transforms into oxide during further growth. The Gd_2O_3 grows in nanowire-like structures oriented parallel along the Si dimer rows of the initial (2×1) reconstructed Si(001) surface. The sidewalls of the nanowire-like structures are (111) planes, where Gd_2O_3 grow nearly perfect epitaxially. Furthermore, the number and size of the nanowire-like structures can be modified by varying the oxygen partial pressure, where the density and length of the structures are higher for higher oxygen partial pressure due to the lower surface mobility of the adatoms, whereas their length becomes smaller. Moreover, the orientation of the nanowire-like structures can be influence by growing on a sample with 4° miscut.
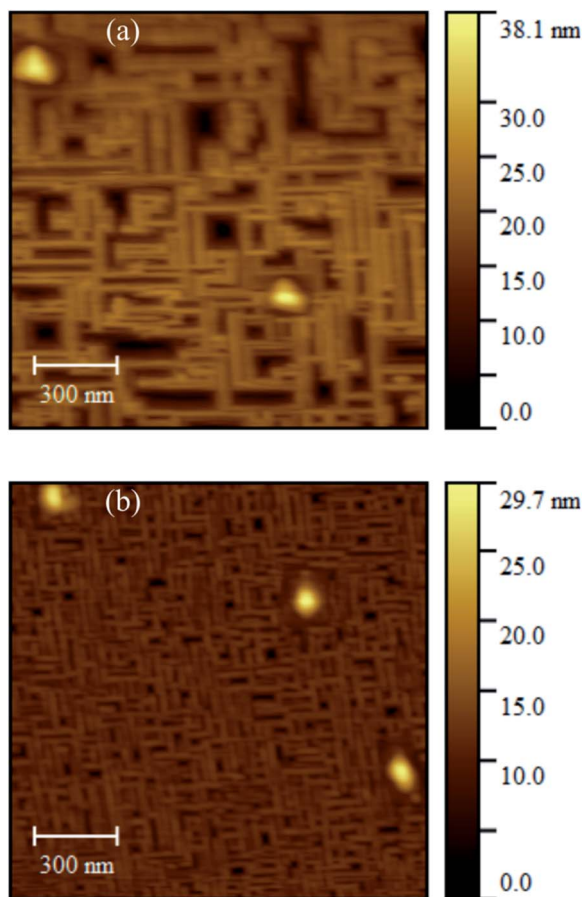

Fig. 12 (a) and (b) AFM images of Gd_2O_3 layers grown at $p_{O_2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mbar with different nominal thickness. In both images, small islands with a height up to 20 nm can be seen.

The initial formation process of the nanowire-like structures could be explained by surface kinetics and thermodynamics of phase formation, where the adatoms diffuse predominantly along the dimer rows of the (2×1) reconstruction attach to the surface and form the nanowire-like structures. It can be suggested, that the silicide formation is an essential part of the formation of the nanowire-like structures. Moreover, small islands form simultaneously to the nanowire-like structures, which is also attributed to silicide formation.

In this way, we showed how to modify the morphology of the Gd_2O_3 grown on Si(001) by varying the growth parameters during molecular beam epitaxy and adapted suitable models to explain the growth behaviour. This could open the way to synthesize shape-controlled rare earth oxide nanostructures on Si for integration into the established Si-technology.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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